Intelligencer. Mational Weekln

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1849.

PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S FIRST MESSAGE.

now had time to digest the contents of the Annual Executive Message to Congress-a task greatly lightened by its comparative brevity—may expect objection to any proposition, in itself commendable, to hear from us, with some particularity, what we that it will incidentally involve the employment of

stand by it as an embodiment of true Republican Government to improper claims," but it cannot principles and practice, we shall not carry our read- see how the Government (in any sense) should be ers through a course of laudation of it, paragraph by interested in it! Has the Government proper no paragraph, sentence by sentence. There is nothing interest in justice-in seeing that the laws (inan interpreter; nothing so ambitiously rhetorical fore in preventing the intrusion of unsustainable or superfinely sentimental that it is necessary to claims before a Treaty Commission, to the injury himself, it is altogether so like him 'that its paternity cannot be doubted. No one can rise from its perusal without having discovered in it the element of his eminent success in his late profession-the faculty of imparting to every thing under his direction the impress of his own strong sense, obstinate integrity, and resolute will.

Our more agreeable duty in regard to this Message will be to defend in detail what we have already approved in general; to endeavor to uphold it, as well against the exceptions of honest doubters, as the cavils of predetermined and wilful assailants.

With this view, our attention is necessarily first directed to the journal which is nearest to us, and which is moreover entitled, as "the sole organ" of the Opposition in this quarter, to early and special

are less impressed by its obvious malevolence towards the Administration than by the levity with which it approaches equally the greatest and the least topics to which the Message invites the public

"The Message," says the Union, "makes : hasty allusion to the late difficulties with France, which, it alleges, have been amicably settled by 4 the reception of our Minister."

What does the "Union" mean by saying that the Message alleges so and so? Does the "Union" doubt that the late difficulties with France have been "settled?" Does it regret that they have been "amicably" settled? If not either the one or the other, why so grudgingly present to its readers a fact for the first time distinctly made known in the Message-a fact enough to make the heart of every good man leap with joy, that France and the United States are friends again? Is it not a subject for national pride that the course of the Administration has been such, in this delicate conjuncture, as to lead to an auspicious settlement of the difficulty, in the face of the efforts of "the Union," and some other journals of the same complexion, to embarrass the Administration in its adjustment, and to incite the French Government to persist in wrongs which that Government itself now disclaims? The same national feeling which ought to have rejoiced in the peaceful vindication of the honor of the country, implicated by the acts of the Minister of France-with all the assistance, be it repeated, which " the Union" could, with its utmost effort, afford him-that same national pride, ought it not to have been excited and warmed into approbation, instead of being chilled into churlish disparagement, by the dignity, propriety, and courtesy with which, since it was necessary to introduce the subject into the Message, it is there treated, and by its true and timely expression of the sentiment of amity by which the People of the United States still are, as they had long been, bound to the People and the Republic of France? Yet, in this part of the Message, the good taste of which we trust will be generally appreciated, the critic of the "Union" can see only "haste" in making an "allegation" in which it appears to desire the readers of the "sole organ" to place no confidence. As the "Union," in another paragraph of its article, (in speaking of the affairs of the Government of the United States with Spain and its dependency Cuba,) intimates a desire for a Congressional call for the Correspondence in the case, and is so dissatisfied with the haste of the notice of the French affair, and little less so with the "allegation" which it contains, we invite its Editors to make interest with their friends, who practically hold the power in both Houses of Congress, to call for the papers in the case, in order to ascertain whether the allegation be well-founded, or whether there be any thing in those papers which should precisely the position of the posted books of a system. Those two are the following: justify the suspicion that the "haste" of this notice of our relations with France was caused by any thing in them which the Executive could have had any motive for desiring to withhold, suppress, or mystify. Whenever produced, we venture the predic-

The next thing in the order of the comments of the "Union" which appears worthy of notice is its exception to the recommendation by the President of the appointment of Counsel for the United States before the Commission on Mexican Claims. bad case. Having drawn the books into question,

tion that they will confound the cavillers.

how the claimants would be interested in having " counsel to oppose improper claims; but we can-" not see what interest the Government has in it except to create a place for some favorite."

The" Union" must have very odd fancies flitting n its brain when it can give no better reason for its opposition to a confessedly wise if not necessary measure, than that it cannot see what interest the Government (meaning here the President) can have in it other than to create a place for some favorite. The very last desire of the President's heart, we dare to say, would be to multiply places to provide favorites with. He has had already experience enough to learn that the last thing that any wise man should desire, for his own comfort or personal gratification, is the possession of the power of appointment to calce, every exereise of which, even the most unexceptionable, creates for him a hundred type a thousand, enemies where it makes or secures him one friend. No greater relief cound on lafforted the President, we The readers of the National Intelligencer having are satisfied, than at any moment to be divestow had time to digest the contents of the Annual ederally, by competent authority, of this very pawel. But surely it is a contracted and sordid one qualified citizen more in the public service. Having already in general terms expressed our The "Union" can very well see how the claimlearly approbation of it, and our determination to ants would be interested in the opposition by the in it so elaborately obscure as to require the help of cluding triaties) be faithfully executed—and thereturn it into plain English to make it intelligible and derial of adequate indemnity to just claimants to every man of common understanding. If it be And, if the Government is not to be at the expense not every word of it from the pen of the President of paying a properly authorized agent to resist unfounded or unsound claims, who is to do it? . Is each claimant expected to fee an attorney to contest every claim but his own, to ferret out evidence against them, and, where he doubts their foundation, to oppose the distrusted claims by learned argument? To subject claimants to such an invidious and onerous exaction to protect them in rights which the Treaty with Mexico secures to them. would be very obviously unjust, and a failure of duty on the part of the Government. Yet, in a case so clear that, though the Editor of the "Union" can, in his own words, very well see how important is this recommendation to the claimantswhose interests he and the late Administration had so much at heart as to make them the ostensible ground of the war with Mexico-he cannot see any other than a vicious motive in the President In taking up the article of the " Union" of the for making it! What real objection, what honest the Administration, when such miserable pretences as this are set up by its leading organ as grave exceptions to the Message ?

> ral America and particularly with Nicaragua, the clear, from the context, that he considers it as bad in the elaborate Protest of one of his predecessors disordered thereby. "There is not even" (says that "the custody of the public money is a and gammon." If the Administration is proof against the combined Arce and grace of such decisive arguments as this it must be invincible. However, let the "Union' take courage, prevail Mr. CLAYTON and his compeers with confusion and had invested in the French, British, Cuban, and his annual report to Congress? sundry other questions, which the Message has

Respecting our relations with the States of Cen-

The next topic of the Message advered to by the "Union" is that which concerns the Fnances; and all that is worthy of remark in the comment of that journal on this subject is its denial that the deficit in the Treasury grows out of the Mezican their editorial denial of the statement. Quite possibly the Editors had not read that report. This question was, it would seem, predetermined, and it was quite unnecessary to consult the only rule merchant's counting-house, where the occasions of every item of debit and credit, and the names of all the parties to the transactions, are as easily found as the letters of the alphabet. Let the party who disputes the accounts of the Secretary bring him into court. If he decline doing this, the Secretary's figures and statements are the only rule. If the same law of probity were enforced in politics as in the settlement of all commercial accounts.

We can very well see," says the Union, he would be forced into proof, or into a humiliation that the claimants would be interested in having southed to oppose improper claims; but we can awkward thing to undersake to falsify the accounts that in it is not see what interest the Government has in it except to create a place for some favorite."

Letters had never read, in connexion with the Mesper of the Cabinet would be an awkward thing to undersake to falsify the accounts the convenience attending the inconvenience attending to the profession of faith the profession of faith the profession of faith the profession of a large mail for the States, by the Californis, on the following day. that being precisely the case which he has made. The present Administration has no other responsibility in regard to the existing public debt than that? As figures and the facts out of which they grow speak for themselves, the story is soon told. and easily comprehended. The Secretary's Report will go before the People, with the vouchers if equired, and will set this matter right beyond all doubt. The shame of such an attempt on the acts. economy, and book-keeping of one's own friends shoulders of its authors, and can be exceeded only by the unblushing assurance of charging a fault, which could not be concealed, upon persons whose alibi, both as to place and time, is apparent to all the world. It is sure to lead to the question, who did this? The answer to which is at every man's door.

"Not a word of advice (says the 'Union') is given how this great deficit is to be supplied, except, as we have before predicted, that the Government should run in debt for the means. No specific retrenchment of the public expenses nor economy is recommended. But, so far as the message is concerned, borrow money and tax the people for the principal and interest, seems to be What other immediate means has a Government

of supplying such a deficiency but by bbrrowing! Let the "Union" suggest one; it is bound to do so, having had so much to do with the origin of it as to threaten us with nothing short of hanging for opposing the wilful and wicked policy out of which it grew. What retrenchment of "the public expenses" would the "Union" advise? What acts of the late Administration would the "Union" condemn? The expenses of the Government from the fourth of March last are all such as were created by its own party when in power; authorized and required by laws of its enacting. Was the President not to execute the laws because enacted by his predecessors? That would have been a new sort of nullification. How, we repeat, would the "Union" have the present Administration provide for the payment of this debt of the last Administration, otherwise than by first "borrowing" money to pay it, and "taxing the people," if necessary, or, what amounts to the same thing, continuing the existing "taxation," for the payment of "the principal and interest?" What alternative can there be to this course but repudiation? Of that sin, at least, the skirts of the Whigs are clear; and so long as Gen. Taylor is at the head of the Administration

"The Independent Treasury is to remain," says the "Union," " if Congress is willing. The Cabinet have no opinion in reference to that measure, its success having forced them to be silent."

the British sovernment is as good as settled." GRESS is not willing? Does the "Union" desire Though this s the language of our neighbor, it is the President to act upon the principle, asserted as settled, rather than as "good," and is very much then the illustrious head of the Democratic party. he in a despiring tone) "a dark allusion to the appropriate function of the Executive Depart-Monroe declaration;" nor, he might have added ment," and take this public money accordingly into with as much truth as force, to the Virginia Reso- his own hands, as that President did, without direclutions of 198-'99. But, to be more serious: tion or authority of law? President TAYLOR stands That the conroversy into which this Government upon the Constitution, and neither exercises nor has been incidentally drawn with the British au- claims any authority which that great grant of power disappointed, apparently, at the failure of all its leader already alluded to, (officially declared by him such as, in our day, we have seen in the Governof this question on the shoulders of Mr. Secre- " money, without an assumption of Executive of war; nor would we for that reason, nor indeed tary CLANTON, whose efforts and arguments in " power, and a subversion of the first principles of for any other reason equally feeble or preposterous, behalf of the rights of his country it characterizes, " the Constitution." President TAYLOR is, on the refuse public appropriations of money for objects in terms made classic by Grose, as " mere humbug contrary, of opinion, we doubt not, that if there be at once just and beneficial to great regions of counalso, and thus acquire the means of overwhelming the provision of that instrument which requires that objects of appropriations of public money to which we are able to afford to the "Union" in its present provision of law which requires the Secretary of

But, as far as he considers it within his province, President TAYLOR has not failed in his duty to inform Congress that, in his opinion, the Subtreasury, if not repealed altogether, requires essential modifications. "The question of the continuance of the Subtreasury System," says the Message, "is respectfully submitted to the wisdom War. The statement in the Message that it is of Congress. If continued, important modificaso occasioned is a simple question of fact, to be 'tions of it appear to be indispensable." This settled by the report of the Secretary, which was is a broad hint of its defectiveness, at least, "Union," and is published in the same sheet with What the modifications are which the Message refers to as indispensable, the Secretary of the Treasury plainly points out in his Report to Congress. And, truly, the very recital of them is sentence of death to the whole system. Two only by which it could be decided. The Report of the of the objections-and indeed either one of those Secretary of the Treasury occupies, in this matter, objections—ought to be fatal to the Subtreasury

The very great inconvenience arising from the accumulation of coin at points where it is not required for the public service, which seems to be inseparable from the system itself.

The insecurity of the actual custody of public money-confided as it is at the several points to the vigilance and fidelity of one As-

recommendation of the establishment of an Agri- presentatives-what does the "Union" mean by cultural Bureau. This measure the "Union" casting in the teeth of its Democratic friends, as to make an honorable settlement of those accounts, opposes, because, if it understands the Message, well as upon President TAYLOR, the imputation something extravagant, indeed; but whose fault is that "Bureau is to be charged not only with the that, in favoring the policy of Internal Improvematerial interests of labor, but the education of that ments, they propose a "system of extravagance class of our countrymen." But the idea of such a and corruption?". That is a question, however, Bureau, and even the recommendation of it to Con- which, for want of time to follow up the inquiry, gress, is almost as old as the Constitution itself. It we must for the present leave to be settled between is just fifty-three years ago since President-Wash-INGTON, in the last of his annual Messages to Congress, recommended the same measure, in language which certainly has lost none of its force by the sage, except so much as concerns the Tariff, which time which has intervened.

> "It will not be doubted," said he, "that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, Agriculture is of primary importance. In propor tion as nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse. Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusi and enabled, by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement; by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results, every where, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience, accordingly, has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.

It can never be unsafe, and seldom unwise, to follow in the track of this great statesman and practical man. But the "Union" does not believe that our contemporaries at Baltimore that this recommendation by the President " will be cordially responded to by the Farmers of the Country." We take the word of our Baltimore contemporary, as tion, and it would be strange indeed if it were the warded. There are others with their golden stores varying only one neglected by the Government."

"This recommendation," however, says the Union, " with those which are to follow in future is the great lever of concentration in this Government, and that it cannot be too soon repealed."

are by no possibility discernible, we do not know what Providence has in store for us "in future years." Nor, until the "Union" gives us some more definite idea of its meaning than is afforded Certainly, if Congress is willing. How can the by the phrase of "the great lever of concentration and the river towns, where supplies could always be had. "Union" says it is evident that "the dispute with Subtreasury System be dispensed with, if Con- in this Government," as applied to the Home De- would be cut off, in consequence of the state of the toads partment, we are and shall be' decidedly opposed to and passes. the early "repeal" of that Department, which that journal proposes. So far as we are informed, the establishment of the Home Department was one of the most wise and provident measures of the last Administration. We are willing, if the "Union" is not, to let it stand long enough (at least) for us to quence of the inclemency of the weather.

see how it works. The part of the Message which is treated most seriously by the "Union," is that which recomyears withheld by the exercise of the Veto Power alone, are the Great West and Northwest, with their vast inland seas and lines of intercomwe have at length a Conservative as well as Constitutional President; that the ban of interdict upon this policy has been raised, and that the presumption of no one individual will ever hereafter be allowed to stifle a policy which every interest of the sected by navigable streams, irresistibly demand at ing taken place on the 13th ultimo. the hands of Congress. .

But, does the "Union" reflect that it is not only President Taylor to whom it imputes the design of "engulphing the nation in debt" by his cial residence will be at Puebla de San Jose. ecommendation of Surveys for Internal Improvement, &c., but that it is a very large and respectable portion of its own party, without whose cordial co-operation that party would very soon cease to have an existence? The Editor cannot so soon to give general satisfaction. He spares no labor or privation we shall sell the most of the goods we brought out for sale. tion was moved in the House of Representatives of

The next object of attack by the "Union" is the by nearly three-fourths of the whole House of Rethat journal and its party.

We have noticed, we believe, all the spetions of the "Union's first article against the Meswe pass over, because it is in abler hands.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York from Chagres on Tuesday week, with fifteen days later accounts from California.

An election took place in California on the 13th November for State officers, Congressmen, and members of the Legislature. At San Francisco

The draymen of San Francisco held a public meet-3,169 votes were polled. The returns from the country were incomplete, but the California papers say that P. H. BURNETT, is probably elected Governor : JOHN McDougar Lieut Governor : and Rop-MAN M. PRICE and GEORGE W. WRIGHT Representatives to Congress.

The Alta California newspaper of the 15th says: "The Regular Democratic Ticket for State Senators and Assemblymen is elected by a large majority, and it is therefore certain that Mr. King will get no support from the District of San Francisco. Under these circumstances we regard it as certain that he will not be returned to the United States Senate."

We copy from the New York Evening Post the subjoined interesting letter :

The steamer Panama arrived here this day, having left San Francisco on the night of the 15th November. She the People desire "any such supervision of their brings 235 passengers, and freight to the amount of \$498,389; interests." We have the better opinion of one of of this there is about \$50,000 in gold dust and specie from Mazatlan, and the remainder in gold dust from San Francisco There are a number of the passengers direct from the mines, looking rusty enough, but with well filled gold bags. There is one among them who has \$20,000 in gold dust, the result of his own digging; his locale was at the north fork of the Hamlet would have done the ghost's "for a thou- Juba, 330 miles from San Francisco. He arrived in San sand pounds." Most truly he says that "Agri- Francisco on the 3d of June, and will probably be in New culture is the most important interest of the Na. York by Christmas day. Never was daily labor so richly refrom \$1,000 to \$5,000.

These, however, must be taken as rare exceptions. They report themselves as so-as having drawn the prizes, while most about them had drawn blanks in the grand California years, shows clearly that the Home Department lottery. They all report the increase of difficulty in finding gold, the exhaustion of it in most of the accessible localities, the imposeibility of working the mines over four or five months Not possessing the faculty of seeing things that in the year, and the general dissatisfaction of the miners with

> There were some fears entertained of famine in the interio of California. The rainy season had set in, and it was feared that the communication between those in the mines

ains. Provisions had risen very high in San Francisco. Pork was selling at \$65 and flour at \$45 per bbl. The latter, however, had declined \$5 on the day of the sailing of the teamer. Warm clothing, Indian rubber coats, and heavy boots were in great demand, bringing high prices, in conse

There was a good deal of sickness, dysentery and fevers, i

San Francisco and the interior towns and settlements. The British man-of-war Herald, Captain Kellett, arriv mends the execution of certain Internal Improve- of Sir John Franklin, and proceeded as far as 73° 10' thorities is " algood as settled"-taking the Union's by the People does not confer. He defers, more- ments, and a system of surveys to test the utility latitude, but could not get any tidings of him. The Herald construction of this part of the Message-will be to over, to the Legislative power, and will not inter- or practicability of such works. "Millions upon left the "Plover" man-of-war to winter in Behring's Straits. a large proportin of readers, even of the "Union," fere with its exercise except in the extreme cases millions will be expended," says the Union, "if The Plover's boats had been sent up the Mackenzie river in information quie as acceptable as any thing in that which he has so well defined in his late Message. the system be carried out." We are not of that search of Sir John Franklin. The boats were to winter at document. The "Union" is so put out by it-so It is no part of his creed, as it was that of the great class of politicans, our readers very well know- the nearest station. The impression of the commander of the Herald is that Sir John Franklin is safe, although cannot give you the data on which that impression is founded. efforts on this as on the French question to get the in a Message to the Senate of the United States,) ment-who would interdict such measures as the I regret that my report is so imperfect. As it will be, how-Nation into a war vith somebody or other-that it that "Congress cannot take out of the hands of the payment of just debts of the Government because ever, the first report that reaches you, though imperfect, such lays the whole blane of the peaceful adjustment " Executive the custody of the public treasure is needed for the prosecution has been the sympathy expressed for the fate of the celebrated

The yacht "Nancy Dawson," which accompanied the Herald in its dangerous search, being but a small schooner, was able to proceed as far as the boats, and considerably farther than the men-of-war. The owner of the vacht was on a tour any one function which belongs peculiarly to the try hitherto inaccessible, through the niggardly of the world, and falling in with the Herald, determined to go Representatives of the People, it is the raising, the policy of the Government, to any of the direct in search of Sir John Franklin. Since the arrival of the yacht keeping, and the disbursement of the money of the benefits which wise legislation by the General at Mazatlan its owner has died. He is said to have been very People. Such is the doctrine of the Constitution Government has hitherto showered plentifully on rich and eccentric. The yacht has been put in charge of a upon its friends to call for the papers upon this case of the United States. What else is the meaning of more favored districts of our country. The British Consul to England.

The cholera was at Mazatlan, though on the decline when "all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the we refer, and which we regard as pre-eminently the steamer left, there having been only four cases on that dismay! This advice is the best consolation that House of Representatives?" What else of that just and beneficial, are those of Internal Improve- day, although the number of cases in twenty-four hours had ment; and the regions of country from which reached forty. The steamer Oregon had left Mazatlan on the 5th instant. distress, destituted as it is of all the capital which it the Treasury (alone of all the Secretaries) to make such appropriations have been hitherto for many night preceding the arrival of the Paname, the 23d November.

> York two hundred and twenty-seven passengers. The San Francisco papers received by her are to the 15th November. They were brought to Panama on the 4th instant by the steamer Panama, which left San Francisco on the 16th ult.
>
> The Panama left the beaute St. Marri's at Acapulco, twenty the paramater of the panama for francisco on the 16th ult. munication by land and water. We rejoice that They were brought to Penama on the 4th instant by the The Panama left the barque St. Mary's at Acapulco, twenty-three days from San Francisco, with two hundred passengers, bound for Panama.

vote in favor of the Constitution lately framed by the People's Nation unites to recommend, and which the ne- Convention. The returns from that town show two thousglected rights of the part of our country rugged sand and fifty one votes in its favor and only five votes at the time in possession of the Editors of the if it be not a positive condemnation of the measure. with mountains, interspersed with lakes, and inter- against it. No other returns are received, the election hav-Col. COLLIER, the new Collector, had arrived at San Fran

> cisco, and assumed the direction of the custom-house. San Joaquin valleys, had arrived at San Francisco. His offi-

Col. R. J. P. ALLEN, the special Mail Agent for Califor

have forgotten that, no longer than two years ago, to accommodate the enormous multitudes who beset his office and we shall then make remittances. Our stoves, which cos in the face of a Veto by the last President upon an upon the arrival of every steamer for tidings of their absent Internal Improvement Bill, the following proposi- friends. The Pacific News of the 13th November says:

points to the vigilance and fidelity of one Assistant Treasurer, and he inadequately compensated.

When the "Union" says that the success of the Subtreasury has "forced the Cabinet to silence on the subject," it gives additional proof that its "the power to construct such harbors and im-

The immigrants by the overland route were continuing g to City, Nov. 10, says:

City, Nov. 10, says:

"It is said that numbers are now coming by the north trail, from whom nothing has been heard for some time, and considerable solicitude is already felt by this community. All with whom I have conversed exclaimed most loudly ag ainst the authors of books which were printed in the States, purporting to give true accounts of the trip across the great desert. The emigrants think that much of the suffering which has already occurred, and much yet to be endured, is attributable to the false statements made by these different writers. Many have spoken in high terms of the action of Generals Smith and Riley, in sending out relief to them, and the perseverance and exertions of Major Rucker, who is in command of the relief parties, are said to be worthy of the highest commendation of the to his activity and energy in surmounting unheard-of obstacles that many already owe their lives; said to his determination to reach the "last of the emigration" will me may be indebted for preservation from the horrors of famine.

A meeting of the journeymen carpenters of San Franc isso.

A meeting of the journeymen carpenters of San Franc isso had been held, at which it was resolved that they would , not work thereafter at less than sixteen dollars per day. A toun-

ing, in which they agreed to adhere to the following rates of

For a two-horse team, within the limits of Dupont, Cin-

Without these limits..... 4 00 To Clark's Point 500
For a one-horse team, within the limits 200 ecent deaths, murders, suicides, &cc. :

A friend informs us that four of the Rogers family who left New York for Chagres in the steamer Creacent City in December last have since died. Mathew G. Rogers died of fever in Panama about the 1st Pebruary; the father, David Rogers, and David Rogers, Jr., died a few weeks since on the Yuba river; and Leander breathed his last in this city on

Tuesday, 30th inst.

On Saturday, 10th instant, after a lingering illness, of dysentery, Louis Tramble, printer, formasly of St. Louis, Mo. On the Tuolumne river, of dysentery, Charles W. Holden, formerly of Barre, Mass. and late publisher of "Holden's

On Sunday morning, November 11th, after a long and painful illness, L. D. Ellis, of New York, in the 26th year of his age.
On the 2d instant, Patrick Healy, formerly of New Haven,

aged about 23 years.

of New York, of dysentery, subsequent to a relapse of ty

dysentery, formerly from Newark, N. J. aged 23 years.

At Sacramento city, October 23, of typhoid fever, Henry C. Kilbourn, aged about 21 years, of Fort Madison, Iowa. In San Francisco, on Saturday, the 27th October, Mr. John McCrackin, late of New York, and formerly of Canada.

On the 5th instant, of consemption, Daniel P. Andrews, aged 22, late of Providence, R. I.

Fernando Flint, formerly of New York—at one time a consul for Hanever, and Brazil at Valparaiso—committed suicide on the 11th instant, at a house in this city, by blow-instant, and a house in this city, by blow-instant, and a house in this city.

On Sunday morning, a Portuguese, whose name we have what is known as "The Brooklyn Grave," with a wound upon his person, in which was a small sword. The inquest, held the next day, decided that he came to his death from injuries inflicted by his own hand.

Coroner Towns held an inquest on Saturday upon the body of an unknown man, found in a decomposed state on the bea about a mile from Clark's Point, with the marks of a pis shot on the head and breast, and his legs tied together with a rope yarn at the knees. He had evidently been shot and thrown in the bay, and the jury so found. 'The foot which

a heavy blow from a bludgeon.

Henry Parks was found murdered in the Red Woods, about twenty miles from this city, on the 5th of November, near the residence of Mr. Charles Brown.

An inquest was held on Saturday morning last upon the body of G. W. Tobey, who died suddenly on board the ship Mentor, in this port, on the previous day. The jury returned a verdict of death from "excessive drunkenness," While we were absent from our office on Monday morning

last the letter which we give below was left at our desk. cannot wouch for the correctness of its statements; but, as it is apparently a genuine production, we publish it as it came

"SACRAMENTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1849.

"Dear Sire: I wish you would put the following in your paper; you can insert it as you think right. As myself and F. S. Leonard, of Worcester, Massachusetts, were travelling on horseback from Nicholas rancho to the Yuba mines, about dark in the evening of the 14th of October, we were surprised by eleven Mexicans, who made signs for us to deliver our money or be shot; and I, having a very smart horse, started on the run and cleared them, when, on looking back to see if my friend was following, I saw that they had lassoed his horse, and he was fighting them on foot, having shot two with his revolver; they then threw a lasso over his head, and fastened him. Three of them then took after me, but I outran them. I went back to the place in about an hour, but could find no-"SACRAMENTO, NOVEMBER 1, 1849. went back to the place in about an hour, but could find no

Letter from an Old Resident of this city to his Friend now here.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 14, 1849. DEAR SIR: When I wrote you from Chagres I expected DEAR SIR: When I wrote you from Chagging arrival at to be in this city within thirty days; but on my arrival at bad that I determined to leave as soon as possible; I therefore took passage in a ship, then in port, bound for San Francisco.

The Steamer Empire City brought to New York tion at Sacramento City, and are selling the lumber at \$600 attach to a small steamboat which we use for freighting lum-ber. She is now at Sacramento City, but we intend to bring

her to this place in a few days, and when she is not employed in freighting lumber we will use her for lighting vessels. I I had her here (and I intend to have her) I could make a least \$400 per day.

It is almost incredible that so great an amount of business

is done here, and I know that in the States the people will not believe one half of what is written; but already I have witnessed transactions in which from \$5,000 to \$20,000 have been made in a day. The second day after I resched here concluded to try my hand, but I had not seen my partners, nor had I any money of consequence; but I decided that I would go it any how. I met with a man who had six small frame buildings for sale; I looked around and found a purchaser, and pocketed a profit of \$450. The next day one of my partners arrived from Sacramento City, and we since attending to our goods. Every thing here in the way of nia and Oregon, had returned from an official tour through the territory, and expected to return soon to the United States per \$1 to \$1.50, lodging \$1 to \$1.50 per night; but if we do not make an independent fortune in a very short time, I am greatly deceived. I would not now sell my interest in the

friends. The Pacific News of the 13th November says:

"Perhaps nothing serves to show more conclusively the And after the sale of these goods which we are sending to